

SPORTS



WIN FOR SOVIET BIATHLETES

The USSR won the 4x7.5 km relay on the last day of the world biathlon championships at Ruhpolding, West Germany. The winners were Olympic champions Yury Kashkin, who won the 20 km race, Alimjanas Salin, Sergei Bulygin and debutant Andrei Zenkov. They clocked 1 hr 33 min 12.7 sec. The second-placed GDR clocked 1.34.57.5 and third-placed West Germany 1.35.44.9.

The "gold" quartet of Soviet biathletes. Photo AP-TASS

WHEN 160 DAYS HAVE PASSED...

The chess world title match between Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov, which lasted 160 days, has been terminated by decision of FIDE President Florencio Campomanes. He declared his decision at a press conference on February 15 in the conference hall of the Moscow Sport hotel.

He also said that a new match between them will start on September 1 this year to produce 1985-1986 world champion. The new match regulation will be worked out by a FIDE congress to be held in August in the Austrian town of Graz.

The "gold" quartet of Soviet biathletes. Photo AP-TASS

USSR takes all

Youthful Soviet badminton players took all the titles and most of other awards at the Drubiza tournament of socialist countries ended in Moscow.

In the singles, the country's third best player Andrey Andriyev from Omsk beat David Kavita from Tbilisi 2-0. The opponents then came together to win the doubles, with the same actors, Vyacheslav Volzhev and Iman Omsk and Andrey Andriyev from the town of Zhezkovskiy outside Moscow.

In women's events Leningrad's Natalya Ivanova edged Li Chan Sun of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea 2-1, and then joined up with Tatjana Vuchek to win the doubles.

Taking part were also Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

HOLIDAY ON SKI TRACK

A festive atmosphere reigned this past Sunday at the Planeta sports centre outside Moscow, where the fourth "Russia Ski Track" mass race came to a finish. This popular event marked the 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. It opened the "Week of the Skier" in Russia, and despite a frosty and windy weather, drew over 12,000 Muscovites and Moscow Region residents. Still the bad weather affected the event and the organizers had to dampen the 60 km meadow.

The event was excellently organized. The track boasted five leading centres and technical and medical aid.

Muscovites Yelena Afanasyeva and Valerii Venkov won the 30 km races.

Photo by Segei Pronikov



Victory in the homeland of bobsleigh

The Sarajevo Olympics and last year's European championships' bronze medal of Zinovii Efimov of Riga and Vlaiimir Aleksandrov of Kramatorsk have won the gold medals of the European bobsleigh championship held in the Swiss town of Sankt Moritz. Here, in the homeland of bobsleigh, the Soviet athletes

were best finishers. In the first two starts and runner-up in the subsequent two. However, the total time shown by Efimovs and Aleksandrov turned out to be victorious — 4 min 30.53 sec.

Second-placed are winners of the 1984 Olympics Wolfgang Hoppe and Dietmar Schaeferhamer of the GDR, who lagged behind the leaders by 0.13 sec. In third place are Hans Hiltbrand and Meinrad Mueller of Switzerland, 4 min 31.46 sec.

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Last year's European champion Jaak Kipura of Riga, who this time appeared with the fellow-citizen Meris Polkens, is the sixth place. Another Soviet crew — Janis Skrastins of Riga and Nikolai Vlosov of Moscow are in 10th place.

Even though this winter tournament did not open any "stars," state coach of the USSR Sports Committee Vadim Petrakov told our correspondents that the young. This tournament will serve as a good preparation to the national competition on March 27-April 8, on an intercontinental competition in Argentina and Chile, in which the USSR will be held in the Canadian town of Vancouver.

We do not aim at achieving

Winter tournament of 'summer' hockey players'

The Moscow Physical Training Institute beat Borispol, 2-1 in the finals of a winter tournament of the country's six field-hockey teams.

Moscow Region Spartakiad third, beating Moscow Kryl'y Sovetov 4-0.

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First: we do not aim at achieving

new talks with the United States and other NATO countries, or to obtain military superiority over them. We do not need that, since we do not intend to threaten them or impose our will upon them, we want to live in peace with them and to maintain normal, good relations.

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THE WORLD

Statement by World Peace Council

Genoa. The World Peace Council (WPC) together with millions of people throughout the world, welcomes the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on nuclear and outer space weapons due to open in Geneva on March 12.

Participants in peace movements and public representatives in most countries, stresses a document issued by the WPC, are demanding that the Geneva negotiations lead to concrete results. They must prevent the arms race from spilling into outer space, for this would be very expensive, destabilizing and lead not to the consolidation of peace but rather to an escalation of the threat of nuclear war.

It is necessary to stop and reverse deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and prevent this process in other parts of the world. Arsenals of strategic nuclear weapons must be reduced substantially.

The World Peace Council believes that the cancellation of the arms race during the negotiations would run counter to the objectives and spirit of the latter. Therefore, it calls for immediate declaration of a moratorium on outer space weapon tests — as has already been unilaterally done by the Soviet Union—the freezing of tests, the production and the deployment of nuclear weapons; the termination of medium-range missiles deployment in Europe.



This is quite below my maximum

Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

AAPSO opposes 'star wars'

Tokyo. The Japanese Government will allow the United States to use nuclear weapons in case of a "threat to the future" of Japan, Japanese Prime Minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, recently declared in parliament. He was answering questions by deputies on the possibility of American warships using nuclear weapons. In the course of joint military exercises with Japanese armed forces, Nakasone said that Japan will give "every possible military assistance" to warships of the American Seventh Fleet. This statement by the Japanese Premier acquires a similar urge in the light of US attempts to deploy first-strike nuclear weapons in the Far East. Ships of the Seventh Fleet armed with Tomahawk cruise missiles are based in Japanese ports. This makes Japan a nuclear missile springboard for the Pentagon.

This is mentioned in a statement by the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO). It notes that ever since the US administration developed a programme for the militarization of outer space many governmental and mass organizations came out with an initiative aimed at preventing the threat of a nuclear war. In this connection the AAPSO welcomes the initiative of the heads of state of India, Sweden, Greece, Tanzania, Mexico and Argentina, which emphasizes the right of all peoples to live in peace and contains an appeal to freeze the production,

tests and deployment of nuclear weapons on Earth and in outer space. The statement agrees that only the Soviet Union responded positively to this New Delhi declaration.

MISSILES FOR MOLESWORTH

London. The British Ministry of Defence has begun formulating a detailed plan for the deployment of a new batch of cruise missiles at Molesworth (Cambridgeshire) military base. Conservative deputy, John Major, told parliament that the plan, specifically called for the construction of a strategic highway to link the air base at Alconbury with a US air base at Alconbury. It is there that American transport planes will deliver a new batch of Tomahawk in 1988. They will later be shipped to Molesworth. Preliminary estimates put the cost of this project at £500,000 pounds sterling.

LEADERS SHOULD DISPLAY UNDERSTANDING

Recall the events of the past decade. The leaders of

parties and youth organizations

VIEWPOINT

DESTRUCTIVE WAVES OF 'BUCHANAN'

New Zealand's decision not to allow into its territorial waters American, British and French ships carrying nuclear weapons or fitted with nuclear engines, is just and irrevocable. The country's Prime Minister, David Lange, declared two weeks after his government denied the US destroyer "Buchanan" entry to its ports. The storm raised by Washington in this respect was so strong that many capitals, especially Washington, expected Wellington to go back on its decision.

But this did not happen. The Labourites remained true to their election promise — to work to create a nuclear-free zone in southern Pacific, banning calls by nuclear "guests", as a first step towards this goal. This determination of the Labourites is explained by the fact that 75 per cent of the population (according to the latest opinion poll) support their decision, while two-thirds of New Zealanders live in municipalities which have already proclaimed their territories nuclear-weapon-free zones.

Washington also demonstrated its displeasure, to put it mildly, in the military po-

litical field. It cancelled the Sea Eagle-81 naval manoeuvres in which three ANZUS members were to participate, as well as anti-submarine naval exercises of these nations planned this February off the Hawaiian Islands. The USA also refused to take part in a meeting of ANZUS bloc heads thus isolating its holding.

And just think about how attached Washington is to war zones and meetings! The message to reject the US "umbrella" and feel the pinch. But Wellington does not feel any pinch. May be it is because New Zealanders know, despite Washington's daily hullabaloo about an imagined "Soviet threat", that only merchant and research Soviet ships bound for the Antarctic are seen off their shores.

Washington's sharp reaction to the New Zealand challenge is quite understandable. To begin with, Washington would always want its "partner" to follow in its wake. Significantly, New Zealand participated to the two shameful wars waged by the US in Korea and in Vietnam.

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YOUNG TALENTS OF VESNYANKA

An unusual studio of animation cartoons, called Vesnyanka, where cartoonists, sound technicians, artists and scenario writers are children of between six and twelve have been functioning for ten years in Dnepropetrovsk, the Ukraine.

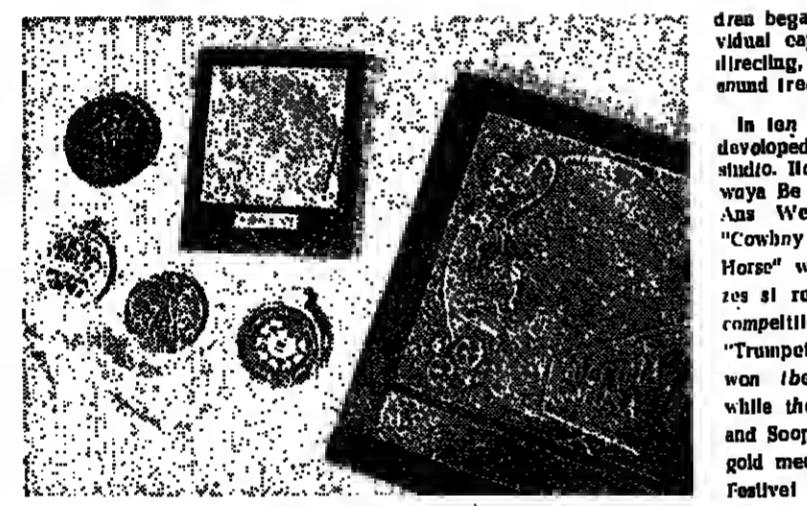
"All children are gifted." These words were adopted as a motto for studio by its founders, M. Molus and K. Emorelli, thus making it free for any interested child to join. The only thing that is obligatory for its members is diligence and respect for common work. The experimental three-year programme of the studio members presupposes the study of the history of cinema, directing, photography, fundamentals of dramatic art, drawing, plasticity and rhythm.

A doll, familiar to any child in the cradle, helped turn an amateur work into a favourable game. The children did modelling, applique work, made collages from colour materials and onion leaves, invented story lines. They learned to think independently and work collectively. Thus, the first creative groups consisting of 6-8 children appeared at the Vesnyanka. They embraced children with the same interests irrespective of age.

Each group independently worked out scripts. The children

● An instant and the doll will come to life.

● The award of the Vesnyanka studio.



began to reveal their individual capabilities: some liked directing, others saw to the sound track.

In ten years Vesnyanka has developed into a solid, creative studio. Its film "Moy Therm Aways Be Sunshine", "It Is and Ans Were Pois and Paws", "Cowboy and his Favourite Horse" were awarded many prizes at republican and all-Union competitions. Animated cartoons "Trumpeter" and "Pisomoni" won the Grand-Prix in Paris, while the film "Matiida, Cactus and Sop-Bubbles" was awarded gold medal at the Tech-Muse Festival in Paris.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

BREAKTHROUGH IN SOCIAL POLICY

All efforts to speed up economic development are ultimately aimed at improving more funds for social needs and raising the population's standard of living as quickly as possible. Actually, this is the aim of the country's economic development plans. To back up this thesis, the magazine *POLITICHESKAYA SAMOGRADOVANIE* adds the following facts and figures: as compared with 1970, the real incomes of factory and office workers (in terms of one worker) increased by 100 per cent in 1970 and those of collective farmers—by 370 per cent. Allowances and benefits paid from the social consumption funds increased 11-fold per head of population—from 24 to 263 rubles. The commissioning of total useful floor space increased more than four times. The percentage of people with higher secondary (complete and incomplete) education increased from 12.3 in 1970 to 65.3 in 1970. Moreover, the number of pensioners with a higher education per 1,000 of population increased 11-fold.

Today, too, the problems of social policy are in the focus of the state's attention. In 1985, the population's real incomes will grow by 1.3 per cent, which is considerably higher than the average during the preceding four years. The rechristened increase of technical policies and wages of agricultural workers continue to rise. The rechristened increase of technical policies and wages of agricultural workers continue to rise. The minimum old-age pensions of collective farmers, as well as pensions for factory and office workers who retired more than 10 years ago,

Dedicated attention to problems of social change in the countryside has resulted in visible breakthroughs in bridging the gap between the living standards of the rural and urban populations concerned. During the four years of the five-year development plan more than 10 million people improved their housing conditions in the countryside. The real incomes of collective farmers and state farm workers continue to rise annually. An important social result of this is the favorable changes to the fact that the drift of the rural population to cities has begun to decline in recent years.

NEW APPROACH TO HEALTH CARE

A comprehensive programme for 1985-1990 means to improve disease prevention and the health of the population. This was embarked upon this January, writes First Deputy Minister of Public Health of the USSR, Prof. Oleg Shchepin in *TRUD*. The programme's goal is to build up the health of Soviet people and extend their active life. It contains over 2,000 different practical measures relating to all aspects of health care.

The idea of disease prevention has been around for quite a long time but today it has gained scope and found practical implementation. This is in fact a fundamental new stage in health care which requires a different economic approach.

The task is to create conditions for man—right from birth till the end of his life—which can prevent untimely biological wear and tear, chronic diseases and early death.

The programme, says Oleg Shchepin, is made up of targets to be reached in the context of the whole nation and in the context of individual republics, regions, and institutions. Conditions of work are to be improved for 25 to 30 million workers. As a result of the implementation of the programme by individual ministries and departments there will be a drop of 8 to 20 per cent, depending on specifics of the industries in the incidence of diseases that cause temporary loss of ability to work.

The programme also includes prevention measures for cardiovascular, oncological, metabolic and mental, endocrine, pulmonary and other diseases. It is expected, in particular, that lighting arterial hypertension alone could result in the coming decade in a 15 to 20 per cent drop in deaths caused by cardiovascular diseases among population aged 35 to 74 years and in cutting down by 10-15 per cent of the general death rate in the same age group and in extending life expectancy by 3 to 5 years.

SOLAR ENERGY — POWER SOURCE FOR TOMORROW

In the Kyrgyzstan, a 300 MW solar power station is now being built for from the Tyumen region. Dozens of crop farms use laser technology and carry out production totals a photo totalling 300,000 hectares. Currently, laser technology is being used on farms in many regions of the Russian Federation, Byelorussia and Estonia.

Round the Soviet Union

● PART OF KLYMOVSKY DISTRICT HAS RECENTLY BEEN DECLARED A NATURE PRESERVE. IT IS KNOWN AS A LARGE-SCALE NESTING GROUND FOR BIRDS LISTED IN THE RED DATA BOOK OF THE USSR. THE PRESERVE, EXTENDING OVER 20 THOUSAND HECTARES, BENS HUNTING, CATTLE GRZING, TRANSPORT, ETC., TO FACILITATE HIGHER REPRODUCTION RATES FOR BIRDS. OVER NESTING PERIODS ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AROUND IS LIMITED.

● A CENSUS OF BEAVERS HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN EUROPEAN USSR. THE NUMBER OF THIS VALUABLE FUR ANIMALS IS 200 THOUSAND. IN THE 1920S THERE WERE ONLY 300 SUCH ANIMALS HERE, AND THE BEAVER WAS REGARDED AS AN ENDANGERED SPECIES. THE NATIONWIDE STATE PROGRAMME FOR BEAVER PROTECTION AND RECLIMATISATION SAVED THE ANIMAL FROM EXTINCTION.

INCUBATOR ON THERMAL SPRINGS

Ideal conditions for the maturing of fish and the growth of salmon fry have been created in one of the shops of Malina experimental fish-breeding plant. It is built on thermal springs in 42 ponds, in which water is warmed up with sun-heated pipes. The fry grows faster than in rivers. This has reduced by a quarter the roasting maturation period. The productivity of hatching is 100,000 valuable fish.

Geothermal fish breeding is part of the Leningrad Polytechnic's comprehensive programme, which carried out in the Pacific basin, a programme on the Pacific coast of the USSR. A fish-breeding centre with a capacity of several million salmon fry is to be set up at the Panturin hot springs in next few years.

There is a two-storey wooden house on the east bank of a river in Staraya Russa.

It was from this house that Fyodor Dostoyevsky used to receive letters from his wife while he was undergoing treatment in Germany. Each letter was delayed for several days. The Dostoyevsky did not know that the family had been subject to secret surveillance on orders by the Novgorod Governor-General issued on August 17, 1874.

Dostoyevsky's study in the house looks no modest, more of a modest friend than a room. There the writer spent most of his days, reading books and spending the night. There is small Turkish settee which served as a bed. In front of a simple desk is a hard chair as night. There are two big candles on the desk. He liked strong tea, drinking several glasses behind the desk. He himself brought tea from the kitchen where there was a samovar and a tea set.

Dostoyevsky liked silence and quiet. That is why he always regarded strangers with suspicion. People felt uneasy under his quiet, distrustful, lonely, gloomy-looking person. A man who thought of his life believed him to be good and considered that it was necessary to make others believe just that.

Valeon SKVORTSOVA

Photos by Ivan Alexandrov



● The eight students of Dostoevsky's house.

● Dostoevsky's study.

'BALTICA' IS WAITING FOR GUESTS

FOLLOWING IS AN ACCOUNT ON ANGOLA BY VIKTOR AGEDZHANYAN, A 31-YEAR STUDENT OF THE AIA AND AFRO-ASIAN UNIVERSITY OF MOSCOW, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED TO THE USSR FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA, WHERE HE UNDERTOOK PRACTICAL ATTACHMENT COURSE. HE WORKED AS A PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE INTERPRETER FOR SOVIET PHYSICIANS AT A HOSPITAL IN NAMIBIA.

THE WOUNDED WERE BROUGHT OFTEN. IN THE BEGINNING IT WAS AS A RESULT OF NEW UNITA RAID, OR A MINERAL EXPLOSION. SURGEONS IMMEDIATELY STARTED OPERATIONS. THERE WERE DIFFICULTIES WITH DRUGS, HARMFUL AND CULINARY EXPIRES.

THE SHIP'S ENGINEER AND COMPANY IS NOW REHEARSING A CONCERT PROGRAMME "WELCOME TO MOSCOW FESTIVAL", TO WHICH ROCKS, HARMONIUM AND CULINARY EXPERTS WILL PARTICIPATE.

THERE WAS A LOT OF WORK TO DO: OPERATIONS, DAILY PREVENTIVE CHECK-UPS, SOMELMAN OPERATIONS AT NIGHT... I RECALL AN INCIDENT: IT WAS 3 A.M., ALL WERE ASLEEP WHEN SUDDENLY ONE ROARED OUT A HORNS NEAR THE HOUSE WHERE WE LIVED. IT WAS A BRAZILIAN AMBULANCE FROM THE HOSPITAL IN NAMIBIA.

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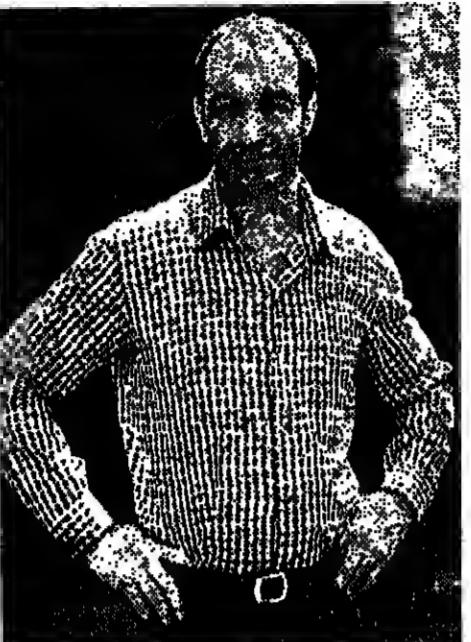
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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

VALENTIN GALT



The question frequently discussed in interviews with actors is whether there exists a "special line" in modern theatre performance. In most cases everyone agrees that, in the absolute sense of the word, actors specializing in love, tragic comedy parts have long ceased to exist but all the same there are some bounds within which different actors may perform. However, Valentin Galt, one of the leading theatres and film actors, fully rejects these "permissible" bounds in his creative work. He plays everything — comic and tragic parts and is good at character ones. Let's look some of them: Satin ("The Lower Depths" by Gorky), Almaviva ("The Marriage of Figaro" by Beaumarchais), Othello ("Othello" by Shakespeare) and Louis ("The Sorrows of Young Werther" by Goethe) and so on. In each of these roles Galt is amazingly recognizable, as it the roles had been written specially for him. Galt believes that one must play himself, hence the need to understand his stage characters through his own world, through getting to know oneself better.

Today Valentin Galt is the leading actor at Sovremennik, one of Moscow's popular theatres. Of late he has participated in all the premieres of this theatre. Let's take some of them: Vershinin to "The Three Sisters" by Chekhov; town governor in the immortal comedy "The Inspector-General" by Gogol; George in the play "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" by the American playwright Albee.

Our Galt had to pass a long and difficult road to come, finally, to "his own" theatre. Completing the studio-school at the Moscow Art Theatre he worked with different theatre companies in the city — the Moscow Art Theatre and the Drama Theatre on Malaya Bronnaya, Lenkom and Salto theatres, until he found his "home". He has been with Sovremennik since 1968.

It must be said that these "years of wanderings" were quite fruitful for the actor. By luck he met such experienced creative actors as Yuri Zavadsky and Andrei Goncharov, Valeriy Plutnick and Anatoly Eros.

Coming to Goncharov, says Galt, I told him I was a log which the director had in mind and ticked into shape like Dad Carlo did to Pinocchio. With

Goncharov I learned to put into practice what I was taught at the studio...

Galt's meeting with a like-minded director, Anatoly Eros, proved highly important. Eros helped me peer deeper into myself as an actor, says Galt. Many years later, when Galt had long been with Sovremennik, and Eros—with the Theatre on Malaya Bronnaya, the director invited the actor to play the title part in "Othello". Besides, Galt played to two TV films by Eros — "Romeo and Juliet" by Shakespeare and "Tanya" by Arshavitz.

These different styles, forms and creative approaches enriched the professional actor, made him even more refined, flexible and profound. All this aroused great interest of the audiences in his creative work and the desire of theatres, cinema and TV directors to work with him.

An actor exists only for people to see themselves in him, says Valentin Galt. For this he has to be an artist, an individual, which gives him the right to talk with the audience through his profession. To speak to them one must have the right. It is obtained with great difficulty and suffering through his ideas, views. Each time an actor must give part of himself serving other people so that they would believe him and share his excitement and concern.

Natalya KUROVA

To the heirs of glory

A new Soviet production, "Heritage", devoted to 40 years of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War has been produced at the Oktyabr cinema.

The film is based on the story of the same title by Anatoly Solonov, noted Soviet playwright, Editor-in-Chief of "Ogonyok" magazine. The play has been successfully produced on the stage in Moscow, Poltov-on-Don, Gorky and other cities. Now one can see a film version of the play which deals with continuity of generations of people.

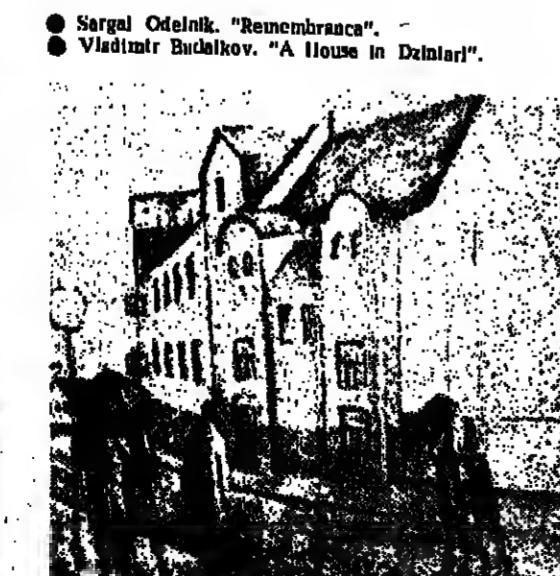
It portrays today's events but its characters remind one of those who heroically fought in the war, says Solonov. The film is about the spiritual wealth inherited by younger people from their fathers and grandfathers, their allegiance to lofty ideals.

As a war veteran I hold especially dear themes on the war and memories of my comrades-in-arms. The best of their traits have been summed up in the film's main character, a retired General Nedoskin, a man of lofty morals and genuine courage.

Various times. They also talk about our contemporaries and problems agitating their minds today. All these artists are looking for new ways of expression and subjects, and sincerity is what they all have in common.

Sergai Odolnik, "Remembrance".
Vladimir Budakov, "A House in Dzilari".

The Central Artists Club at 10/14 Krymskaya Embankment in Moscow has opened an exhibition of paintings and graphic sheets by young Ukrainian artists. Each of the eight masters has his own highly individual approach to traditional. Their works represent reflections on the modern world and link



SOVIET DRAMA AT VOLKSTHEATER

Every fourth Soviet play running in the GDR is first produced by the Volkstheater Company of Rostock. Soon they will premiere in the CDR A. Mikhlin's "Equipe Four Frances". The company is also planning to stage V. Komarov's play, "The Tidril Flair", based on Vnail Bykov's story of the same title, and chief director of Moscow's Malaya Bronnaya Theatre, Yevgeny Lazarev, has been invited to take up the production. The Rostock and Mos-

cov companies have been holding fruitful contacts for years now.

During the current festival of Soviet theatre, the drama, opera and troupe will show nine plays by Soviet authors on their repertoire. Many have been running for years. Especially popular are V. Slinkusha's "As They Were in the Morning", and A. Novov's "Opening as the

Herbert von Karajan invites a Georgian singer

Pasha Bruchuladze, a young Georgian singer, has accepted the proposal by Herbert von Karajan, the well-known conductor from West Germany, to take part, together with a group of West German singers, in the recording of Mozart's opera, "Don

Ivan". Bruchuladze will be part of the Commando, a soloist at the Berlin Philharmonic, known for winning the medal at the 1982 Tbilisi International Competition.

ANOTHER PLAY BY YUGOSLAV CLASSIC AT MOSFILM THEATRE

The cinema actors' theatre studio Mosfilm in Moscow premiered its production of the satirical play by the Yugoslav playwright, Ivanislav Nušić, "Long Live Ladies!" The play, written

only this century, in bourgeois morals. Nutić creates a gallery of characters of whom are engulfed in their egos, belittling their social nature and their poverty at every step.



● A scene from the play.
Photo by NIKOLAI

WHAT'S ON!

February 23-25

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq. 23 (mail) — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Tolstoy" (opera); Guest performances by the Prague National Theatre (Czechoslovakia). 25 — Smetana, "The Bartered Bride" (opera).

Stalinavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 23 — Zhukov, "Moscow Babylon" (opera); 24 (mail) — Shchedrin, "The Humpbacked Horse" (ballet); 24 (eve) — Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera). 25 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Opralka Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.) 23 — Pötschmann, "Let the Gun Play"; 24 (mail) — Double-bill: Casanova, "Piochito's Adventures"; Krennikov, "Children to our Backyard" (one act); Saltykov, "The Ballad of the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre); 24 (eve) — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov"; 25 — Leshar, "The Merry Widower".

FILMS

The inheritance (Moscow, USSR). About Individually between war veterans and younger generation. Guest performances by the Prague National Theatre (Czechoslovakia). 25 — Smetana, "The Bartered Bride" (opera).

A day in the life of a party to the regional S. S. Chirikov "Forest" (11 St. Chirikovskaya St.). 24 — Zhurina, "The Blackout".

Friendship Home (Kalinin, "Illustration of life" — an exhibition of works in different media by Soviet artists from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and World War II; painted during the war, and after the war, except, Saltykov, 1945-1950).

Small Literary Museum (Petrovka St., 17). The Museum's Fund of the National Features part of the

EXHIBITIONS

Friendship Home (Kalinin, "Illustration of life" — an exhibition of works in different media by Soviet artists from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and World War II; painted during the war, and after the war, except, Saltykov, 1945-1950).

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.

Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks.

Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.

Fares 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Fare 3 kopeks.

Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre.

Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 235-00-00.

Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city)

7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

STATE BANK OF THE USSR

FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR FEBRUARY 1985

Currency Quotations in rubles

Canadian dollar 100 67.00

English pound 100 86.44

sterling 100 13.14

Finnish markka 100 89.70

French franc 100 8.70

FRG mark (Deutsche mark) 100 27.40

Indian rupee 100 6.99

Italian lira 10,000 4.46

Japanese yen 1,000 1.12

Spanish peseta 1,000 1.12

Swedish krona 100 89.70

US dollar 100 89.70

BUSINESS

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL COOPERATION

Hans Nordström, Vice-President of the Swedish Pulp-and-Paper Association, has highly commended cooperation with the USSR.

He noted that cooperation between Swedish firms and Soviet enterprises is based on mutual benefit. It was therefore safe to say that this cooperation had good prospects and met the interests of both countries, the rep-

resentative of the Swedish business community emphasized.

A good example was the signing of a contract with V/O Exportexpor on supplying the Soviet Union with products of the Swedish pulp-and-paper industry.

Our association, which em-

braces practically all the leading

concerns and firms of Sweden,

Nordström said, attaches great

importance to this contract.

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ENI buys in large quantities

energy fuels, ammonia and other goods, supplying in ex-

change various industrial equip-

ment. The concern has signed a

major agreement on the pur-

chase of Soviet natural gas

right up to December 31, 2008.

A consortium has been set up

for the first time with another

well-known Italian company,

Metoditron, to work out pro-

posals concerning large-scale che-

mical projects to the USSR.

This was revealed by Fran-

cesco Russo, head of the Mos-

com office of Mondelēz. He

referred as especially promising

to cooperation in the sphere of

agro-industrial complex and au-

tomation of research. Of great practical

interest are joint projects in

public health.

The firm Rose Frograve which

has been known in the Soviet

Union for a long time, is showing

various automatic packaging

machines including those for

cheese. Our first contacts with

Russia started in 1987, says Rob-

erick P. Nowicki, the Sales Man-

ager. Today we export several

machines (mostly for the food in-

dustry) such as those for packag-

ing tea and confectionery, meat

and fish, bread-making and do-it-yourself kits.

KOVRY Firm — exports and im-

ports articles of art and culture.

SADKO Firm — exports and im-

ports handicraft articles, artis-

tic porcelain, ceramics, bijou-

ries and antiques.

V/O NOVOEXPORT